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TRALIA THEATRE—2.—"Faitutia." S.—" Divorcons."
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# New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FOREIGN.-Mr. Gladstone's reference to Irish Home Rule in his recent speech in Parliament has caused a sensation. ---- The disagreement between France and Guatemala has been settled. \_\_\_\_ Mr. is meeting with strong opposition from both Tories and Liberals.

CONGRESS.-The bill to place General Grant on the retired list was taken up in the Senate yesterday, but in the absence of Senator Logan it walaid aside. = A bill appropriating \$20,000 for a statue of Justice Marshail was reported from the Library Committee. Senator Frye delivered a speech on free trade and protection, ...... Senator Lapham introduced a bill to establish a mint in New-York City. == In the House a bill was passed authorizing the President to appeint D. T. Kirby to a captaincy in the Army.

DOMESTIC.—Correspondence between Mr. Blaine and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, relative to the boundary line between Mexico and Gustemala, is published. === Five Cornell students have been suspended for being engaged in a kidnapping affair, - The Boston Fire Commissioners will hereafter require work shops to be provided with rope-ladders. Charges of "thieving and corruption" are preferred against several members of the California. == The first book-keeper of the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., has been arrested for embezzling between \$20,000 and \$30,000, ====

A fire at Boston caused a loss of over \$75,000. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The investigation of the coroner into the Potter Building are was continned yesterday. — The work of removing the snow was not finished. — Judge Blatchford decided that the immigrant head-money tax was illegal. \_\_\_\_ A meeting to discuss an exposition under the auspices of the American Agricultural Association was held. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.38 cents. - S ocks opened higher, declined and closed weak and unsettled,

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair weather, with lower temperatures, followed by milder weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 42°; lowest, 35°; average, 3910°.

If Secretary Frelinghuysen's South American policy were a trifle less popular in England, it would be more cordially accepted at home. England always praises the foreign policy in the United States that lets her have own way all over the globe.

A singular excuse is given by the Superintendent of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad for the practice of engineers to pass this is done it is because the trains are too full to take on more passengers. But how about the passengers who want to get out? Have said had force, but not in justification of this Kelly differed upon the great question of Gumthey no rights the company is bound to respect? fraud. It is true that the Nation owes an in- bleton. They locked horns. Again it was

It is gratifying that the greater part of the increase in the Indian Appropriation bill over defend it. The Arrears of Pensions job was appear. Instead of disappearing they kept on. the bill of last year is accounted for by the not for the benefit of soldiers, but for the They sent delegates to the State Convention larger expenses to be incurred for educational benefit of claim agents, perjurers and manu- with what was then called an "ultimatum" but purposes. The public will not complain of facturers of false and forged papers, and no man is now known as an "ipse dixit," which was the disbursement of public money to teach is better aware of that fact to-day than Senator that Governor Robinson should not be renomi-Indian children. It is the amount which goes Ingails, of Kansas. When he failed to claim nated. But he was. Tammany boiled and dent and steam boder. From recent statistics com out in the shape of annuities to encourage that he was not aware of that fact when the nominated Kelly. Then they said: "This ends pixed by The Leaning Post of that city, it appears laziness and enrich the traders at the reservations to which objection is made.

Mr. Stillman, the correspondent, was not

insurrections. Though a man of quiet fictitions. In every regiment, from the beginmanners and amiable disposition, he has ning of the war to the end, there were some a remarkable faculty for being in whatever part of Europe a disturbance is going on. If there is any fighting in progress Mr. Stillman is sare to be close at hand.

The duty of Mr. Patterson after his election as Speaker of the Assembly was to announce the committees as soon as he could make up the list with proper care. He neglects this duty day after day in order to aid one faction of the Democratic party in a squabble with another faction over the minor Assembly offices. His conduct in delaying the transaction of business is inexcusable. He seems not to realize that he occupies one of the highest offices in the State and that he is no longer the mere candidate of a faction. His duty is to serve the people, and not to dicker and wrangle over clerkships and committee chairmanships.

One of the least defensible of the many spiteful things Prince Bismarck has done in late years, since be has grown so peevish and sensitive about the criticisms of the German Liberals on his repressive policy, is the prosecution of the distinguished historian and scientist Professor Mommsen, for libelling him in a speech delivered before the last elections. Professor Mommsen denies that what he said was tibellous, or was directed at the Chancellor, but the prosecution is being pushed, and the newspapers which disapprove of it are charged by one of Bismarck's organs with attempting to influence the judge who sits in the case. Such affairs as the Mommsen trial must make all liberty-loving Germans long for the day when "the man of blood and iron" will be obliged to release his grasp on the government of the Empire.

Judge Blatchford yesterday declared the State law unconstitutional which levies a tax on the steamship companies of \$1 a head on all immigrants landed at this port. The law is said to be "a direct interference with the exclusive power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations." Now that it is settled that the State cannot make the steamship companies pay any part of the heavy expense of maintaining the Castle Garden Depot and the Immigrants' Hospital, the justice of its appeal to Congress to be relieved of this burden is more than ever apparent. Immigration is a National affair and a great source of National growth and wealth. Because it all pours into the harbor of New-York before distributing itself over the country, that is no reason why the State should be forced, from motives of humanity and sel -protection, to bear the whole expense of receiving and caring for it.

Lord Granville's dispatches in reply to Mr. Blaine's notes relating to the interoceanic canal question insist upon the perpetuity of the Clayton-Balwer Treaty, and rather patronizingly suggest that the United States should take the initiative toward a convention of all the Maritime Powers to make the neutrality guarantee in that treaty a general one. Lord Granville does not seem to have given sufficient weight to the fact that our Government has plainly expressed its wish for less foreign complication in the canal business rather than more. We have objected to a partnership with one European Power; why should be think we would prefer one with half a dozen powers? The treaty of 1846 puts the United States to a great disadvantage. In the early stages of its existence its provisions caused constant friction and repeated disputes. Of late years it has lain dormant, neither Government baving any occasion to appeal to its stipulations. The claim of the United States that the treaty has become practically obsolete by reason of the changed condition of affairs since it was negotiated, and the vast interests we have developed on the Pacific Coast, is not fully met by Lord Granville. He says that British in-Stillman, the correspondent, was not killed, as re- terests in that quarter have also developed, ported. —— Ceylon is suffering greatly from the coffee blight. —— Mr. Gladstone's cloture proposal has a petty colony on Vancouver's Island and the adjacent mainland of perhaps 40,000 inhabitants, and that is all. Mr. Blaine's argument that an isthmus canal would be a part of our coast line and must be controlled by us for the security of our Pacific States, is not refuted by a reference to the poor little standstill colony north of Puget Sound,

After the experience of the country with that stupendous scheme for emptying the Treasury, the Pensions Arrears law, it is amazing that there should be anybody in Congress sufficiently audacious to defy public sentiment by advocating another measure of like character. the bill to put every man who enlisted in the Mexican War now living, and the widow of every such man who has died since the war closed, upon the pension list. The Mexican War was a small affair compared to the recent struggle with the Southern rebellion. Only a police detective force of Philadelphia. = A few thousand men were sent to the scene guano island has been discovered in the Gulf of of conflict, but a much larger number were enlisted who never had a chance to fire a gun. Of course the sick and wounded were provided for at once under the general pension laws, as well as the widows and orphans the war made. Now it is proposed to pension all the well men whose names are on the muster rolls and who are still alive, and all the widows whose husbands came safely through the war and died in their beds. Let it not be supposed that, as the war ended thirty-three years ago, the applicants for pensions will be few, if the bill passes. They will rise up by the thousand to confound the Congressmen who are now making estimates of the cost of the measure. The objection to the bill does not, however, lie altogether in its cost. There is no good reason on the score of justice or generosity why it should pass. A Mexican veteran, who came home safe and sound, has not as good a claim to a pension as every veteran Union soldier who fought against the Rebellion, for his service was shorter, less ardaous and less dangerous.

A GREAT ROBSERV The speech of Senator Ingalls is the only delence of the pension fraud that can be made. The Senator had time, zeal, ability and the counsel of very shrewd men. What he left stations without stopping. He says that when unsaid no one else can say with profit. The halted. Soon after the election of Governor gigantic robbery must stand on his argument, Robinson, the Tilden candidate, the quarrel or be condemned altogether. Muca that he broke out afresh. Governor Robinson and Mr. calculable debt to its defenders. That is no given out that it was all over with Kelly and reason for being robbed by people who did not Tammany, and that both would presently dis bill passed, he omitted his only safe excuse. Kelly and Tammany." It didn't seem to, how-

It is perfectly true that the Nation ought ever. At the National Convention they came not to be niggardly in dealing with those who | up smiling with a full set of delegates. They have sacrificed much or all for its preserva- were refused admission, and once more it was present asses are \$22,808,000. The life companies murdered by the Arnauts, as reported yester- tion. But that is no reason for giving announced that they had received a death-blow have paid out \$85,245,000, and have \$105,628,000 that peculiar quality of statesmen whose "mis-

live to witness a dozen more wars and ing, and whose injuries or disabilities are so-called soldiers who waged war principally in the gua d-house or the hospital; who never got out of one or the other of those safe retreats. if they could help it, except to draw pay; who were a disgrace to their regiments and a burden to their country. These creatures were not carried off by hostile bullets. They stood ten times the chance of surviving that any honest and loyal soldier stood, and most of them did survive. The real soldiers, who went down in battle or before disease, were able to make their proof under the old laws prior to the passage of the Arrears of Pensions act. That iniquitous measure was especially devised to fit the needs of those who could not prove anything that staunch and faithful soldiers could. In many thousand cases it did serve to enrich shirks and dead-beats, and to rob the Treasury. Honest and faithful soldiers there were, undoubtedly, who were unable to prove just claims until this bill passed, and who have since been favored. The real question is whether it was right to honor and reward the cheats and the shirks as well and as highly as the best and worthiest soldiers.

> charges as to this bill. It was passed by misrepresentation. That ugly fact has been proved from the record, and the worst misrepresentation was repeated before the Senate by Senator Ingalls. If he was deceived, he had a good opportunity to show it, and a great many friends would have been glad to see him clear his name from stain. For Mr. Ingalls ought to know, if he does not, that it does stain his name to have it on the record that he, as the chairman of the committee, publicly informed the Senate that the bill would take out of the Treasury only \$18,400,000, when in fact it will take out of the Treasury \$1.200,000,000. Such an outrageous falsehood as this cannot have originated in a mistake. Somebody lied, and Senator Ingalls is the person by whom that untruth was palmed off upon the Senate. If. as we believe, he was deceived, why has he not the grace to say so? He does not care, just now, whether the amount taken from other people's pockets is large or small, but he did care when he was trying to get votes for this most iniquitous bill, and he knew that other people cared. His statement was designed to secure votes, and it did so. Many Senators undoubtedly voted for the bill in the belief that the chairman in charge of it would not deceive the Sen-

Mr. Ingalls does not meet the two principal

ate, and had not been deceived. The other phase of this question which Senator Ingalls does not venture to meet, is that the act in question involved a pure gratuity. He attempts to create the impression that the Government was in honor bound to do what it did, but that is not the fact. Soldiers who volunteered did so in full view of acts of Congress which fixed a time within which all claims must be presented, and a mode by which all claims must be proved. No soldier had any claim whatever against the Government, legal or equitable, who did not comply with the law in force when he enlisted. All this Mr. Ingalls knows as well as any other man living. Yet he labors to make the public believe that Congress was really bound to pay certain pensions from the date of disability, whether claimed within the prescribed time or not, and whether supported by the required evidence or not. On this unfounded plea the doors were thrown wide open to fraud, and the Treasury has been robbed to an almost incredible ex-

The majority of the Scuate, it is said, sympathizes with the S-nater. So much the worse for the majority. There will come a time, and it is not far distant, when robbery in the name of Union soldiers will not be honorable. There will come a time when every man who votes to defend or to continue this plunder of the public will keenly regret it.

# THE SUPPRESSION OF KELLY.

been looking with ever-increasing wonder and an interest akin to awe upon the process of extinguishing John Kelly and eliminating Tammany Hall as an active force in politics. Very few political enterprises have so long held public attention; we do not remember any that passed through so many and such varied phases, or that gave such promise of continuance and permanence. The suppression of John Kelly and the extinction of Tammany as a political power amount practically to the same thing in the end, although the latest-born faction of Democracy has divided the question and set forth as its objective point the suppression of Kelly and the preservation of fammany. Yet considerable support appears to be behind | The three or four other Democratic parties in the city make their fight against both Kelly and Tammany under the banner of what they call "opposition to Bossism;" Tammany being the abstract and Kelly the concrete; one representing "Bossism," and the other being "Boss." The Purroy, or Anti-Kelly, Tammany Democracy have a purely personal grievance they want to save "Bossism" but change the Boss." The rest are laboring to sweep away the whole concern, "Boss" and "Bossism," Kelly, Tammany and all. Laboring to do it. did we say ?-they do it; they extinguish Kelly and annihilate Tammany every few minutes, and make announcement of it. Only Kelly does not stay extinguished nor Tammany annihilated. They have to keep doing it over and over. And this is one of the things that

lend such interest to the performance. It was somewhere about 1875 that public attention began to be drawn to the impending fate of Kelly and Tammany. There were differences between Kelly and Governor Tilden upon a vital question: to wit, the division of official plunder. It ended in Kelly and Tammany coming out in of position to Tilden, who was then in the height of his popularity as a successful leader. The Tilden party gradually withdrew from Tammany, joined the Irving Hall party, and announced that the days of Kelly and Tammany were numbered. But Kelly and Tammany kept right on just as though the census had not been taken. Taey opposed Tilden's nomination in 1876, and again it was announced that they had rung their knell. But somehow they didn't die nor dissolve. Hostilities were suspended during the campaign; for the moment the enterprise

recognize them. Nothing daunted, they coolly | \$4,695,810, and the boiler inspection company offered their "ipse dixit" to the Convention, demanding that Tilden should not be renominated. And he was not. In less than a fortnight Kelly and Tammany were leading the party in ratification meetings and other demonstrations, with hardly a "peep" of opposition. That election being over-ended in Demo-

cratic defeat-the last great effort of the suppressors and exterminators began. They entered upon it with great deliberation, ample preparations, and the fiercest possible determination. This was to be a crusher. They began with a mass meeting and popular uprising against Tammany. They made the destruction of Kelly and Tammany their sole end and aim. They perfected an organization and made an enrolment which they said gave them a large majority of the Democratic voters in the city. They sent delegates to the State Convention, where they obtained recognition while Tammany was again left out in the cold. Then they had Kelly suppressed and Tammany eliminated sure. All the same, Kelly and Tammany went on and made independent nominations for sundry county and legislative offices and seemed to invite a contest. And when the votes were counted Tammany was in the majority, and Kelly instead of being killed was still ahead, holding in his hands the balance of power in the Legislature. With his balance of power he has kept the Legislature uporganized tor five weeks, while the people who set out to suppress him were waiting to learn his terms. At this moment Kelly and Tammany have more real power than all their suppressors. And still the work of suppression and elimination goes bravely on. The performance grows more and more interesting. But if it isn't an interruption of the solemnities, may we be permitted to inquire of Messrs. Hewitt, Whitney, Develin and the rest, when the actual suppression of Kelly is going to begin?

SENATOR FRYE ON THE TARIFF. Mr. Frye, of Maine, made a strong tariff speech in the Senate yesterday, going over with considerable thoroughness the argumentupon which the protective system rests and reinforcing them with a formidable array of statistics showing how many of our principal National industries have grown since the present tariff was adopted in 1861. Mr. Frye is a protectionist, not because the Government needs money and can most conveniently raise it at its custom houses. If we had no debt, he ays, no interest to pay, no pensions to provide no army or navy to support, and had an overflowing Treasury, he should still oppose free trade and its twin sister, "tariff for revenue enly." Of these twins of Democratic paternity he regards a revenue tariff as the worse. It would be more disastrous, he argues, than free trade, for while it would leave open and free competition to all countries in everything we raise or manufacture, it would increase the cost of those we do not produce and yet must have.

Mr. Frye's defence of protection is mainly pased upon the old ground made familiar to the last generation by the teachings of Henry Clay, Horace Greeley and Henry C. Carey-ground which needs to be gone over again for the benefit of the new race of voters grown to manbood amid conflicts over political questions having no direct economic bearing-that it secures wages for the American laborer which enable him to live in manly independence, to educate his children, and to so inform himself about public affairs as to worthily exercise his esponsible duties as a citizen of a free Repub-Hungry men cannot govern wisely. A half-paid, half-fed, uneducated voter cannot be a good citizen. For the stability of popular incitations and the welfare of the working classes, American labor needs to be given an advantage over the scautily paid, poverty-

stricken labor of Europe. This is the main point in Mr. Frye's speech, and it must be the main point in all protection speeches that go to the root of the subject. It the free traders. Their argument that the dustries, For a little more than six years the world has laborer would be as well off under a free trade system of a fariff for revenue only is pure assumption. The experience of the past flatly centradicts it.

## RAMPANT EULOGY.

The world knows nothing of its greatest men. They shun publicity as persistently as does the North Pole, an i do their blushing and their emission of fragrance unseen of reporters. Now and then one of them does, indeed, get his name into the newspapers, but it is so carefully misspelled as to have the force of an alibi. There are, however, exceptions to the rule. Occasionally the truly great have justice done them. They receive their own with usury. They are placed upon the rosy mountain tops of popular appreciation The ranks of the radiant immortals open to of their enthused fellows they are decked with crowns which shall not fade "until the stars of eternity break through Time's last twilight,"

We are led to go on in this way by perusing an exquisite tribute which The Albany Argus pays to the Democratic members of the Legislature. It is the most ravishing thing of the sort that we ever remember setting our eyes upon. The world has not been knowing these gentlemen, during the six weeks in which they have been indulging in a vulgar party quarrel at the public expense and the expense of common decency, as persons wno were entitled to anything except the execration of all reputable citizens. In a ruder age, long before this they would have been scourged out of the Capitol with whips of small cords. Here is our contemporary's culogy. Now listen: "The course of the Democratic members of the Legislature is so 'manly and wise that it has the respect of the "whole party, the respect of independent voters, and the respect of Republicans, too."

No comment is necessary. We would as soon think of commenting upon the Yosemite after introducing a stranger to it. We have merely to add that if the well-known firm of Ananias and Sapphira, wholesale and retail dealers in whoppers, could return to earth and read these words of The Argus they would be forced to confess that they were but bunglers in the business. We are aware, of course, that The Argus can explain to the white-winged angel of truth that it was writing an obituary when it thus expressed itself, and that the common law of all nations prescribes that nothing but good be said of the dead. But the white-winged angel of truth may well reply that even an elegy should keep within, say, a billion miles of truth.

The fame of Hartford, Conn., as an insurance cen tre is widely known, but comparatively few persons, we presume, have even an approximate idea of the enormous extent of the business carried on there in the various branches of insurance-fire, life, accithat there are now doing business there seven life, six fire, one accident, and one steam boiler inspection companies. The six fire companies have paid o 4 since their organization \$110,626,000, and their day, but is alive and well. He may away money to persons who sacrificed nother in the refusal of the National Convention to in assets. The accident company has paid takes make a nation tremble." The preference the girds of fosces and walls, which is stignatured as

\$129,389 in losses. This statement does no include three fire companies which paid to the last dollar their losses in the Chicago and Boston fires and went out of business. In the year 1880 the several insurance companies of Hartford paid out, in losses, \$11,799,829. This was a daily average of \$31,780. or \$1,324 16 for every hour of every day in the year. The insurance interest of Hartford has passed through some severe trials, as for instance, the great Chicago and Boston fires, but it was as much a matter of pride as of policy with the companies to pay all losses dollar for dollar, even though, as in the three cases above mentioned, they had to close their doors and give up busine s in cons quence. The present remarkable prosperity of Hartford insurance interests proves the wisdom of such a course. That it oftentimes involved con iderable sacrifice on the part of stockholders need hardly be said; but it is also plain that in the end it paid. Certain communities in this country that shrink from the hardship of paying their honest debts might learn a lesson herefrom. It always pays to pay.

How to provide Alaska with the forms of civil government without incurring an expense out of all proportion to the number of inhabitants living in that distant and dreary region has long been a puzzle to the Congressional mind, and, like most problems not easy of solution which haunt the commi ree-rooms of the Capi of and the halls of legislation, has been shirked from session to session. Mr. George, the Oregon member, now comes forward to grapple with it. He has a bill which makes of the Territory a civil and judicial district, and economically distributes the functions of government among a small force of officials. There are to be a Judge, a District-Attorney, a Clerk, a Marsh il and three Commissioners. The District-Attorney is also to be Chief Executive, Surveyor-General and Commander of the Militia: the Clerk is to be kecorder. Register of Deeds and Treasurer; the Collector of Customs is to be ex-officio Marshal; and the three Commissioners are to act as Justices of the Peace. In this way it proposed to set up the erdinary machinery of a Territorial Government at a very moderate cost, A Delegate to Congress is provided for-a feature of the bill which we think mi ht well be omitted There are not enough inhabitants in Alaska to be invested with the representative rights enjoyed by the Territories. The Delegate from Washington can easi y look after the few concerns of the region which require attention at the National Capital Recent intelligence from Sitka speaks of the development of the fur trade on the islands and mainland of Southern Alaska, and of prospects of future gold mining enterprises.

How are you going to spend the recess, Mr. Speaker l'atterson? Coming down here to try a new dicker with John Kelly ! Going to bring some wool along with the design of pulling it over hi eyes? Going to feed him taily all day sunday? Going to try to put him off with the chairmanship of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims f Going to promise on a stack of revised versions as high as shot tower that he will never be kicked out of a State Convention again f Going to beg of him to let samuel J. Tilden sit down upon him just once more for the sake of harmony I Or what !

It is believed that Mr. Pendleton will not repeat his speech advocating civil service reform, the doubtless finds that its effect upon the party at large was similar to that produced upon a colored hurch in Georgia by the pastor's sermon against chicken-stealing. The sermon, like Mr. Peudleton's speech, was carefully prepared, but in response to an invitation from an outsider to repeat it the dominie replied: "I won't repeat it. I preached it once, and it cast a gloom over the entire congrega-

Mr. Paddy Ryan says that when Mr. Sullivan first hit him he felt as if a telegraph pole had fallen upon him. If they ever give themselves up to introspec tion, it is more than probable that two ex-Senators of this state can recall the time last year when they felt just that way.

The deadlock continues in the Legislature, and the post-office address of the Democratic party of the state of New-york, which is solely responsible for the dagrant outrage, continues to be somewhere between the devil and the deep sea.

The Mississippi Schate has just appropriated \$50,000 for immigration purposes. Now let it supplement this action by framing a law that will prehas not yet been successfully controverted by vent prize-nighting's becoming one of its leading in-

> The Democratic leaders in the Legislature are by common consent leading their party to the demnition bow-wows. P. S .- Wasn't it Mr. Tilden who exclaimed: "I will follow where any dare lead t

Mr. Kelly will take the precaution, doubtless, to mark his terms C. O. D. this time.

It looks as if it would require something more persuasive than a new-paper and an Advance Association to start that Tild n boom. A judicious and liberal distribution of "moral forces" might ubricate things somewhat.

The manner in which the Stalwart newspapers have treated that "306" brass medal is decidedly unfriendly. They have not displayed its beauties before the public, neither have hey taken any trouble to spread abrowi the fact that such a medal has been awarded by the three-hundred-and-sixers receive them, and amid the rapturous applause to themselves. More than this, they speak unkindly of THE TEIBUNE because it has given in the most of the tribune because it has given in the most un-elish manner possible free and hand-one advertising to the medals and to be illustrious possessors. When a man gets a medal, brass or otherwis, be is supposed to be pond of it and eager to exhibit it, yet these journ is of the midal party are acting as if they were ash uned of the whole business. We are surprised—not that taey are ashamed, but that they are willing to own it.

> The people of the "grandest State in the grandest Union which God's sun has ever kissed with its loveliness" are not rising up worth a cent to demand the return of their "grandest son" to public life.

> The Cabinet builders seem to have decided at last to allow the President to manage the business himself.

> General Butler is said to have the whole Demoratic State Committee of Massachusetts stowed away snugly in his pocket. The committee held its annual meeting on Wednesday, and reorganized by electing Butler men to all the principal offices. Not an unreconciled Democrat was given a position of any kind. This shows that the Massachusetts Denocracy is reconciled to its fate. The party is as harmonious as a cemetery, and just about as full of

The Democrats of the Senate tried to slip a Demo crat into the office of Chief Clerk on Thursday, while they had a temporary majority, but were foiled in their scheme by Senator Brown, of Georgia, who filled them with wrath and amazement by voting with the Republicans. They accuse him of trying to get up a reputation as a non-partisan. Sensior, in the nope of getting a Vice-Presidential nonlination on an incependent ticket. This is going a loog way for a reason when sir, it own furnises shem with a simple and adequate one close at hand, namely, that he didn't see any good to be accomplished by

News comes from Indiana that the Republican prospects in the next campaign there are injured by the Temperance party, who talk of running a ticket of their own. This, of course, means that they are thin ing of repeating the familiar experiment of attempting to help the cause of temperance by turning the State over to the control of the Lem cracic party. The stapicity of the experi-ment is demonstrated whenever it is tried, but we suppose it will be repeated every year somewhere so long as a Temperance party exists.

The (igh moral attitude of the Regular Democrais at Albany seems to be that John Kelly is so bad a man that it really is not worth while to keep

Unless we are very much decrived by appearances. the Republican sential ni of this State is against

seems to be for statesmen who indulge in a less beavy kind of mistake,

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HERMAN VEZIN AS LESTRANGE. As the success of an American actor in foreign land is naturally a gratifi-

cation to American readers, we note the uncommonly cordial verdict of approval that has been passed by the critical press of London on Herman Vezin's performance of Count Lestrange, in Mr. Merivale's drama of "The Cynic." "It is a character of pure intellect," savs The Times," and in such characters Mr. Vezin is always good," The Morning Post says: " Nothing could be more incisive and felling than the delineation by Mr. Vezin of the Mephistophelean Lestrange. Some of his dialogue, delivered with that happy carclessness of which only a practised artist is master, elicited from the house the warmest expressions of delight." The Morning Advertisor gives a clear idea of the tone of the impersonation, saying that: "The make-up, assumption, tone of voice and manner were excellent. Cold, composed, deriberate, the hair arranged like that of Mephistopheles, the turned-up ends of his monstache twisted outward, the pale face, the firm-set mouth, the sharp, resolute glauces of the eyes,-all these stamp the character with an individuality resolute, powerful, devilish. . . . Mr Vezin never lost the character. The language was imbued with the true spirit of Mepuistopheles, sardonic, heartless and malicious, and was magneticently rendered by Mr. Vezin," "The silent footfall, the bantering tone, and the dangerous laugh when thwarted," are named by The Echo as " points portraved by Mr. Vezin in a manuer that no actor of this day could surpass." The Pall Mall Gazette says that "Mr. Vezin, as Count Ledrage, acts with a brightness, a sharpness of edge, and an intellectual subtlety that make his performance a masterpiece. There is a bright, cold, cruel glitter about his Mephistopheles, the effect of which is irresistible." The Globe says: "Among many saperb performances given by this admirable artist none stands higher than this." "Mr. Vezin, artistically made and aviging with cool increases many speeches higher than this." "Mr. Vezin, artistically made in p and giving with cool incisiveness many speeches in ridicule of the sacred institutions of tife, is," says The Chronicle, "just the exponent one might desire for such a part," As to the play of "The Cynic," Mr. Merivale appears to have struck once those upon that chord of brilliant wickedness which he lately touched in "Forget-Me Not." Lestrange and Standards are a pair. Stephanie are a pair.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. John E. Owens, the comedian, has been engaged

by the Madison Square Theatre as a member of the npany for five years. Schubert's one act operetta "Die Zwillings-

brueder" ("The Twin Brothers") was recently p rformed in the Hofoperntheater in Vienna. It had been revised by a local musician. A new oratorio by Joachim Kapf, entitled "The

Last Judgment and Paradise," was performed last month in Wermar by the members of the Court Opera, the choirs and the pupils of the School of Music. A new musical director has arrived from Ger

many for the Thalia Theatre. His name is Sally Simonsohn, and he will begin his work with the study of Stranse's last operetta, "Der Lustige Krieg" "The Merry War.") F. H. Cowen's "Scandinavian Symphony" was

performed last month by the Phuharmonic Society in Vienna. It is said to have been the first time that the work of an English composer has been performed in the Austrian capital. Herr Hans Richter formed in the Austrian capital. Herr Hans Rentler suggested it to the Society, and it was accepted by unanimous vote. A correspondent of The Italy elegraph says that after the first movement the composer had the sympathy of the ancience, and that after the last strains of the Alolto Adago, "A Summer Evening on the Fjord", Mr. Cowen was the object of an oration, and, lea by Hans Ricuter, was called four times to the conductor's de k to acknowledge personally the applianse his musical defected. He was again repeatedly called before the audience after the last two movements, and when the concert was over the whole orchestra applianced with the public. applanded with the public

The musical compositions of the late Prince Consort, which have just been published in London at the instance of the Queen, consist of about thirty songs, one or two chornies, a Te Deum, an authem, a short cantata entitled "Invocazione all'Armoni a' for cho us and solo voic s, and a melo ly for violin with pianoforte accompiniment. Of them The St. James's Gazelle says that "these recreations of the Prince's leisure hours may tairly claim a very good place among amateur unsical compositions. It cannot be said, indeed, that they present any evidence of what can be called musical genius in the higher sense; and, though the hands that wrote were those of the Prince Consort, the voice is not infrequently the voice of Mendelssohn. But when these were written Mendelssohn was the adopted idol of the musical world; and, in imitating hismarked though charming mannerisms, the royal composer was only sinning, if it were a sin, in the company of many and repute. In all the songs the melody—generally pleasing, and, in some instances, very full of feeling—is scontaneous in effect, and seems to have arisen naturally out of the emotions evoked by the words. The accommanments, too, have sufficient variety of design without overweighting the voice part. It is to be wished that as much could be said for many songs which are put forth with much more ambitions claims." Of the anthem, "Ont of the Deep," the same reviewer says that it is solemn and pathetic in tone, and there is real beauty in the trio, "For there is Mercy with Thee," He also says that the church compositions of the royal amateur "oo not evince the acquaintance with and feeling for organ effect which might have been expected, seeing that their composer was, as we know from an o'ten-quot d letter of Mendelssolin's, an organ-player, and that his manner of touching the instrument commanded the approval of Mendelssohs, who was a keen critic of the asthetics of organ-playing. The accompaniments to the church pieces here, if meant for an organ, would have to be much modified in detail." and repute. In all the songs the meledy-generally

## PERSONAL.

General E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, has just given \$10,000 to Hamilton College for the foundation of a scholarship.

General Gordon and his brothers are, it is reported. the richer by a million dollars made the other day n railroads. When General Gordon left the Sec ate, the brothers were all poor men; railroad building has since changed all that.

John Kelly starts for Florida and other points South to-day, in company with four or five friends. He has never been further Sou h than Charleston, of territory. He has fully recovered from his recent

Charles Godfrey Leland's liking for art finds exon in practical handiwork, and his rooms in Philadelphia are decorated, Mr. Lathrop says in The Press, with plaques and vases of his own painting in original designs, and with brass work, wood carving and musical instruments made by himself.

Chief Justice Cariter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will retire from the beach at the end of the April term, his seventieth birthlay occurring in that month. He will hear the case of Guiteau on exceptions during that term. It is said that Mr. Carter is anxious for the period of retirement to arrive. He is a public man of long and varied experience, of 1 rge ability and high character. He was a Congressman from Ohio as far back as in 1849—a Republican of the Bon Wade type. He has since been a Foreign Minister, and the chief Justice of the District Court since its organization.

The amiable Oscar Wilde has learned something. At his lecture in Buffalo the other day he wore an ordinary gray morning sait. In that city he allowed his feelings in regard to the newspapers to and severe expression. "I can't help saying," observed this critical young man, "that I am asion-ished at the ricidle, the mockery with which the American press treats losty and serious matters, but what can Mr. Wilde expect of a mere newspaper when even the Atlantic Ocean disappoints him?

## GENERAL NOTES.

On February 8, Postmaster Sperry, of News Haven, had the satis action of aunouncing for the second time within a few weeks, that not a single letter re-

An old soldier named Edward Kennan died twees or two ago in Pittsburg, and five days after his hath a long de aved pension, nating trem March 1863, was genered to him. He left no helrs, and this ul tion of nineteen years will remain in the United

A petition to the French Chambers prays that the for linea tons around Paris may be dismo-This prayer does no. apply to the outlying forts but to